# ASBESTOS

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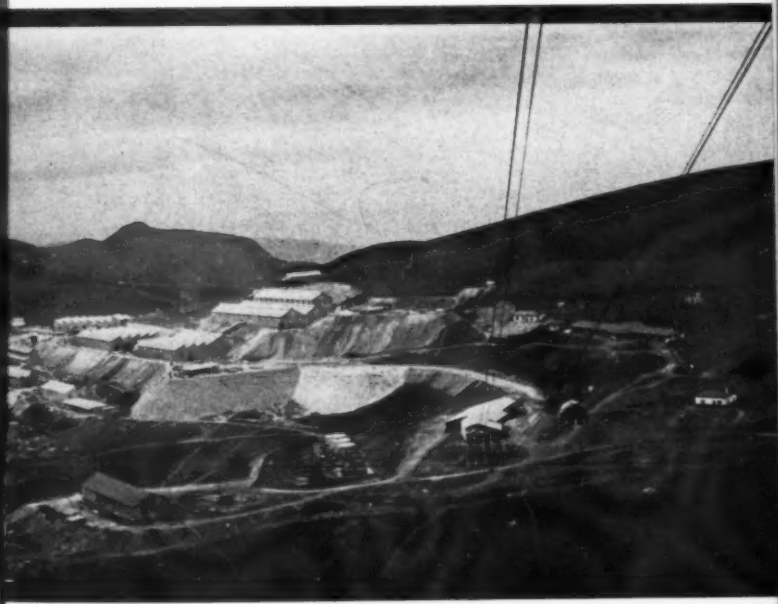

ASBESTOS TEXTILES

## PRIORITY

THE WORD PRIORITY, MUCH USED TODAY, HAS SEVERAL SHADES OF MEANING. SYNONYMS ARE: ANTECEDENCE, PRECEDENCE, PREDOMINANCE, PREEMINENCE, PREFERENCE, ETC. THE WORD'S DEFINITE MEANING TODAY AFFECTS INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY, THE PRIVILEGE TO OBTAIN CERTAIN SUPPLIES, WITH PARTICULAR RESTRICTIONS ON THE TIME OF DELIVERY. ANTECEDENCE IN ORDERING SUPPLIES ESTABLISHES PRECEDENCE IN THE RIGHT TO SHIPMENTS IN ORDINARY COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS, BUT IN TIMES OF NATIONAL PREPARATION TO PRESERVE OUR WAY OF LIVING, GOVERNMENTAL REQUIREMENTS HAVE PREDOMINANCE AND ARE GIVEN PRIORITY. THE PREEMINENCE OF A VALUED CUSTOMER DOES NOT WEIGH AGAINST THE PRIORITY RATING NOW IN EFFECT AS SCHEDULED BY THE **OPM.** BOILED DOWN THE FOREGOING MEANS: PLACE YOUR ORDERS QUICKLY FOR ANTICIPATED REQUIREMENTS OF ASBESTOS TEXTILES, TO SECURE WHAT PREFERENCE MAY BE ALLOWED IN SHIPPING. RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN IS STEADILY STEPPING UP PRODUCTION TO MEET DEMAND BUT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT COMMITMENTS FOR CERTAIN TEXTILES ARE MONTHS AHEAD OF PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY.

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# "ASBESTOS"

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## CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|---|
| Modernize—Editorial by I. J. Harvey, Jr. | 2 |
| Cementing Brake Linings | 4 |
| Homer Kent Sherry | 6 |
| Chrysotile Asbestos in the South African Fields | 10 |
| Market Conditions | 16 |
| Asbestos Cement Siding "Takes It" | 20 |
| Contractors & Distributors Page | 22 |
| Safety Problems of The Insulation Contractor | 22 |
| Building | 24 |
| New Edition "Home Idea Book" | 25 |
| Automobile Production | 25 |
| News of the Industry | 26 |
| Harvey J. Lidkea | 26 |
| Donald H. Spicer | 28 |
| J-M Novel Sales Prop | 28 |
| R. W. Steele Comments on Raw Asbestos Situation | 29 |
| J-M Stockholders Meetings | 30 |
| Patents | 31 |
| Trade Marks | 33 |
| They Say | 34 |
| Strategy in Selling | 35 |
| Imports and Exports | 36 |
| Census Figures Asbestos Paper | 38 |
| Asbestos from Peru | 38 |
| Current Range of Price | 39 |
| Asbestos Stock Quotations | 39 |
| This and That | 40 |

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# MODERNIZE

## for Home Protection and National Defense

*Editorial by I. J. Harvey Jr., President, The Flintkote Company*

*I. J. Harvey, Jr.*

**I. J. Harvey, Jr., President since 1934 of The Flintkote Company, manufacturers of asphalt and asbestos roofings and sidings, insulation board products and specialized asphaltic products for automotive and industrial uses, joined that organization as a vice president in 1931. Born in California, a graduate of the University of California, Mr. Harvey's first job was with Shell Oil. As General Sales Manager, Mr. Harvey established the distribution setup for Shell in the Hawaiian Islands; later travelled in Europe for that Company and served in an executive capacity at the London headquarters. An army flyer during World War I, Mr. Harvey is an avid reader of books, an enthusiastic golfer, a frequent theatregoer.**

Altho the construction industry is not a part of the war industries in the same sense as the makers of armaments, it is nevertheless playing a vitally important role in the Nation's Defense Program.

At this moment the workers and management in the construction industry are confronted with the biggest rush job ever faced—the building of naval bases, cantonments, housing facilities, and factories for military supplies; to house adequately service personnel, defense workers and the industries needed to help make this nation a combined fortress and arsenal capable of withstanding any attack.

While the erection of a tank building-plant in 70 days and the completion of cantonments for the housing of 1,500,000 soldiers in record-breaking time under adverse weather conditions are outstanding accomplishments of which the industry can be justifiably proud, there are less spectacular jobs of vital importance which must also be handled.

One of the most important of these is the provision

of adequate housing for defense workers in the many cities and communities where increased industrial production has caused an inevitable concentration of workers and their families with many of the resultant social evils associated with the boom town days of the gold rush period. Workers in all direct and indirect phases of the National Defense Program are and increasingly will be under terrific pressure, highlighting the importance of leisure hours. Comfortable, attractive living conditions will pay dividends in better morale, fewer social problems and increased production efficiency.

Thousands of new homes are being provided each month but the demand still far exceeds the supply of those available. Obviously the only way the supply of decent habitable homes can be increased rapidly enough to meet the emergency is by the rehabilitation and modernization of existing homes.

A large portion of the 37,000,000 dwelling units in the United States are badly in need of repair or renovation. If they are permitted to deteriorate further to eventually form blighted areas, our national economy will incur a loss for which we will pay dearly later on. If these existing homes, particularly those in the industrial defense areas which can be converted into desirable small apartments, are repaired now they will serve a decidedly useful purpose in the present national emergency as well as becoming a profitable investment for their owners.

As Mr. Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York aptly stated a short while ago in the New York Times, "The use of credit for all this rehabilitation and maintenance is absolutely necessary, for many of the owners cannot afford the cost of the necessary work on an all-cash basis. I predict that full cooperation between financial interests, the building industry and the Federal Housing Administration (whose 1940 revenues exceed operating expenses by $8,000,000, which sum is transferred to FHA insurance reserves) will continue to provide home owners and dwellers with this practical method of protecting their investment, amounting to billions of dollars, and thus adding to the nation's future security."

# CEMENTING BRAKE LININGS

## New Adhesive Method Requires No Rivets

A method of applying brake linings to brake shoes, which requires no riveting, is the latest innovation in the brake lining industry.

This new method fastens the brake lining to brake shoes by an adhesive which is said to be unaffected by heat, moisture or other service, climatic or road conditions.

By the use of adhesive it is claimed that the lining can be safely used until practically the full thickness has worn away. With the rivet fastening, naturally the brake shoe must be relined when the heads of the rivets are about to contact the drum, as such contact would result in scoring the drum.

It is thought also that the new method may to a certain extent at least act as a cure for squeaking brakes.

Altho the adhesive method eliminates tools and time for drilling the shoes and countersinking the rivets, this is offset by the equipment necessary for applying the linings to the shoes under pressure and by a method that ensures a lasting bond.

The possibilities of the bonding procedure are arousing much interest thruout the Brake Lining Industry and tests are underway by brake service organizations, car manufacturers and brake lining manufacturers. There is some question whether it can be used with woven lining or types of molded lining with the wire back.

Such a radical change is not without its hazards and it is too early to say definitely whether the change would prove to be a bane or a blessing.

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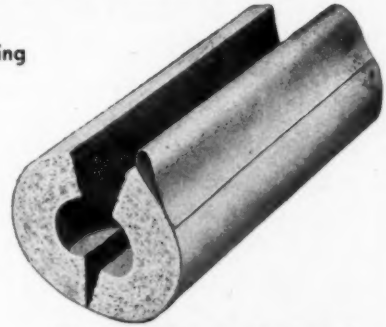

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H. K. Sherry, vice president of the Canadian Johns-manville Company, Limited, is directly in charge of the company's asbestos mine at Asbestos, Quebec. He also directs the operations of the large mill there and of the company-operated, 20 mile, Danville & Asbestos Railway.

A widely experienced mining engineer, Mr. Sherry graduated from the Missouri School of Mines, one of the

*Homer Kent Sherry*
*Vice-President,*
*Canadian*
*Johns-Manville Co., Ltd.*

leading technical mining schools in the United States. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1912 and the degree of Mining Engineer in 1915.

As the local head of an industry which sustains a town (Asbestos) of 5,000 persons, Mr. Sherry fills an important role in the economic and civic affairs of the Province of Quebec and the Dominion of Canada.

Under his direction, the company spends more than $1,250,000 a year in payrolls alone, while an additional $750,000 is spent for the purchase of raw materials other

AFD

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than asbestos fibre, $250,000 for electric power, another $750,000 for repairs of all kinds and more than $125,000 a year in taxes to the local, Provincial and Dominion governments.

Under Mr. Sherry's leadership was negotiated one of the first collective bargaining agreements in Canada at the J-M mine, mill, factory and railway.

Mr. Sherry joined the Canadian Johns-Manville Company (and the Asbestos Industry as well) on January 25, 1919, as superintendent of drilling and blasting. On August 1, 1919, he was promoted to the position of Mine Superintendent. He was advanced again on May 1, 1928 to Superintendent of the Mining and Railway departments, which position he held until January 30, 1937, when he became Operations Manager. He was appointed Vice President of the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, in charge of mine, mills, railway and service departments at Asbestos on April 11, 1938.

Before joining Johns-Manville, Mr. Sherry had wide mining and milling experience in the United States. In 1912 and 1913 he was engaged in underground mining for the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company at Cartersville, Mo. From 1913 to 1916, he was shift boss, foreman, general mine foreman and assistant mine superintendent for the American Zinc Company of Mascot, Tenn. In 1916 and 1918 he was in charge of mines, mills and magnetic separator, as General Superintendent, for the Wisconsin Zinc Company of Platteville, Wisconsin.

Mr. Sherry is a member of the Canadian Railway Club, the Sherbrooke Country Club, the Danville Country Club, and the Club of the Cloven Hoof; is President of the Asbestos Amateur Athletic Association, a member of the University Club of Montreal and the St. George Club of Sherbrooke, Quebec; and Worthy Grand Patron, Grand Chapter of Quebec, Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Sherry is married and has three children; is fond of hunting and fishing. His golf game is something above par, but his chief outside interest is horticulture to which hobby he devotes much of his spare time. His friends say he is an expert, that he can "raise anything that grows."

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# CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS--

## in the South African Fields[1]

Chrysotile is the ordinary type of asbestos most commonly used in industry for asbestos textiles, brake linings and clutch facings, insulation products, asbestos boards and asbestos-cement products, etc. The largest world producers are Canada, Russia and Southern Rhodesia.

It is a fibrous variety of serpentine, being hydrous silicate of magnesium, $H_4Mg_3Si_2O_9$. The colour is pale green, yellow or gray, but when opened up the fibres appear white and hence in commerce it is termed white asbestos. Its two most important characteristics are spinnability and resistance to heat. Spinnability is determined by the length of the fibre, flexibility and tensile strength. Chrysotile is said to fuse at very high temperatures but it loses most of its combined water around 650°C. and becomes brittle. In insulation and asbestos-cement products, resilience or harshness is a desirable factor which varies in the different qualities of chrysotile fibres. In this respect chrysotile is generally inferior to amosite and crocidolite. Chrysotile, unlike these two varieties, is readily decomposed by hydrochloric acid.

Length of fibre, which usually ranges from ⅛ inch to 1½ inches, is the most important factor in grading, and in Canada a standard screen test for classifying fibre has been evolved which is also used in South Africa. In 1938 the chrysotile sold by producers in the Union was classified thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Crude No. 1 | 12.300 tons |
| Crude No. 2 | 32.300 " |
| Crude Run-of-Mines | 61.850 " |
| Spinning fibre | 532.167 " |
| Shingle fibre | 3,951.235 " |
| Paper and Millboard stock | 3,150.144 " |
| Total | 7,739.996 tons |

[1] Second in the series of articles reprinted from "The Mineral Resources of the Union of South Africa." See April "ASBESTOS" for the first article.

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Chrysotile fibres from different deposits and even from the same mine often vary greatly in such properties as tensile strength and resiliance. In fact, such variations in quality are typical of all varieties of asbestos and not always explainable.

Chrysotile invariably occurs in South Africa in serpentine rocks, and such deposits can be conveniently divided into two geological types: (1) Those serpentines which have been emplaced as lutrabasic intrusives into the Swaziland system with resultant metamorphism. These geological conditions have also been noted in Rhodesia, Russia, etc. (2) Serpentines in the Dolomite series which are considered to have resulted from contact metamorphism by intrusive dolerite sills, whereby serpentinisation has led to the formation of veins of chrysotile fibre. Deposits of this nature are worked in Arizona.

Belonging to the first type are numerous deposits in the Transvaal and Natal with the most important ones situated on the farms Joubertsdal 99, 28 miles northwest of Barberton, and on Kalkkloof 250 about 22 miles west by south of Barberton. The chrysotile of the Havelock mine is 12½ miles southeast of Barberton and probably is of this type. In the past the Joubertsdal locality was a noteworthy producer with the two mines, New Amianthus Ltd. and Munnik-Myburgh Asbestos Ltd., accounting for most of the production of chrysotile in this country, but depletion of reserves has led to their closing down. On this farm two distinct fibre horizons exist, known as the Griffin Line and the Ribbon Line respectively. The latter consists of many thin parallel seams of fibre spaced closely together, 15 to 30 seams per linear foot being quite common with the lower 3 to 5 feet consisting of fewer but thicker seams spaced at greater intervals. The fibre lies in green serpentine while the blue or dark variety is barren. The Griffin Line carries a large number of roughly parallel cross-fibre seams distributed through a maximum thickness of 15 feet of green serpentine. On Kalkkloof the veins of fibre are also mainly in the green rock, especially near the contact with the blue—this property has been dormant for

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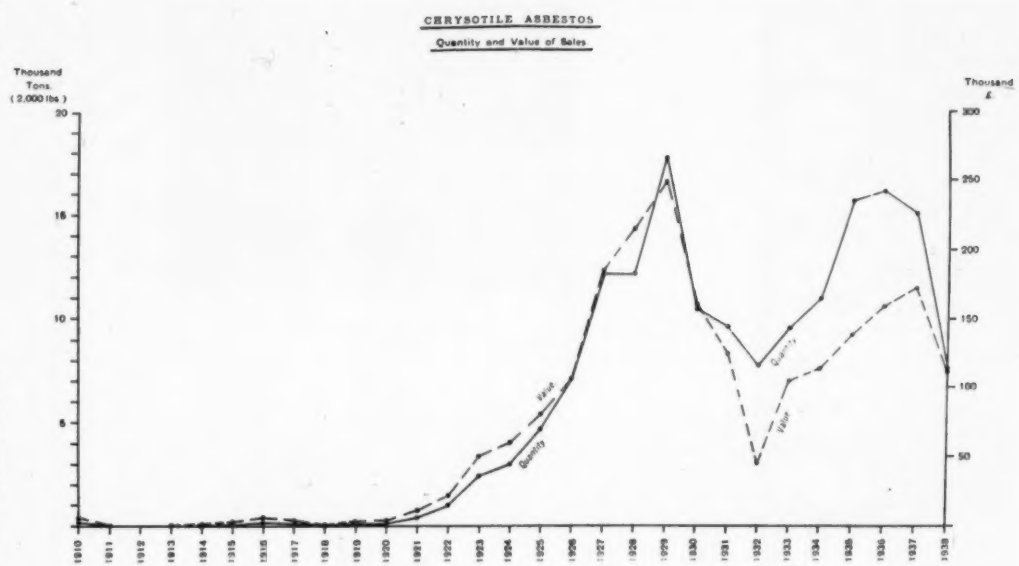


*Sales of Chrysotile Asbestos in the Union of South Africa*

several years. Small tonnages of fibre are recovered on Tugela Randt, 6 miles north of Kranskop, in Natal. The fibre occurs in green serpentine close to aplitic intrusions which are thought to be genetically related to the formation of the asbestos; similar conditions are reported from the Thetford area in Canada. Some poor chrysotile deposits lie to the north of Krugersdorp in the Transvaal.

At the Havelock mine in Swaziland the ore-body of green serpentine lies between banded chert and dark barren serpentine conforming in dip and strike with the sediments. Striking E.-W., the ore-body extends for 4,000-4,500 feet and then pinches out rapidly; the dip, varying from 40° to 60°, is southwards. Its true width varies from 70 to 130 feet with an average of about 110 feet. It has been stated that already 14 million tons of ore reserve have been opened up for stoping which, with an estimated recovery of about 4 per cent., means over half a million tons of fibre. The mine possesses modern milling and power plants and is rapidly becoming the largest "town" in Swaziland.

Chrysotile also occurs in the Dolomite series, but most of these deposits are not exploited at present as ore-bodies are considered too small. In the past, activity was concentrated on the farms Rietfontein 70, Diepgezet 33, Goedverwacht 32 and Zilverkop 31—all in the Carolina district. A small producer is working on the farm Vlugplaats 561 in the Pietersburg district, in which locality chrysotile is known to occur on a number of farms. The asbestos occurs in greenish serpentinised dolomite in association with a doleritic sill. Deposits of this type are also known from the districts of Pilgrims Rest, Pretoria, and Prieska.

—:—

*The capacity of receiving pleasure from common things is one of the secrets of a happy life.—Rays of Sunshine.*

—:—

*I insist it is the duty of the whole people never to intrust to any hands but their own the preservation of their own liberties and institutions.—Abraham Lincoln.*

# MARKET CONDITIONS

## GENERAL BUSINESS

A few brief extracts from the National City Bank letter for May will give a bird's-eye view of the general business situation:

"The defense program is steadily extending its grip upon the industries, and the evidence that its effects will be felt more and more in the everyday affairs of the country becomes plainer each month. . . . .

"On May 1 the Treasury launched its effort to induce people to save more money and to lend their savings to the Government, by investing in the new issues of savings bonds announced several weeks ago. These fiscal measures are not only moves to raise money. Their purpose is equally to divert purchasing power from the people into the Treasury, and thus to help the gathering inflationary influences under control. They represent a demand upon consumers for economy. . . . .

"Industrial construction—already larger than ever before in our history—is still expanding. It is reported on official authority that additional large contracts will soon be let for new airplane and ordnance plants, shipyards, and other needed facilities, which in time will add their demands to those of the plants now under way. . . . .

"A major development of the month is the agreement by automobile manufacturers to curtail production of 1942 models, beginning August, by 20 per cent, so that the industry may devote itself more effectively to its defense orders." So much for general business.

## ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

The war thus far, has not retarded importations of asbestos into the United States. In fact shipments from South Africa are at peak. Even shipments from Australia are reaching these shores with great regularity. Exports to Japan are being further restricted. Importation of asbestos from Canada is constantly moving upward due to

# ASBESTOS

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the use of asbestos in the National Defense program.

Prices are firm.

## ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

*Textiles.* There is not much change in the asbestos textile situation, nor has there been for the past two or three months. On some types of asbestos textiles the Industry is oversold. The demands of the U. S. Navy for high grade cloth continues to be very strong, and the requirements of the Navy for asbestos packings are taking a large quantity of asbestos yarns. Increasingly large quantities of asbestos yarn are being used in connection with friction materials for use in defense equipment.

The selling price trend on asbestos textiles is upward.

*Brake Lining.* March sales of brake lining were considerably higher than those for the same month last year with every sales field recording increases. When compared with February 1941, the current month's sales were higher despite slightly lower volumes for two classifications.

*Paper.* Demand is seasonable in this commodity, altho it has slackened slightly since last month. Prices are firm.

*Millboard.* The volume continues to be very large—for shipwork, army camps and other defense activities. Under those conditions prices are, naturally, firm.

*Insulation. High Pressure.* Demand continues strong. Volume of shipments continues to increase as work progresses on the multitude of defense projects. Prices are firm.

*Insulation. Low Pressure.* Not so much volume showing in this market, but prices appear to have stiffened somewhat.

*Asbestos-Cement Products.* Conditions in the asbestos cement industry remain practically the same with a substantial backlog of unfilled orders on hand in all lines and with signs of increasing delay in shipments of industrial products such as Corrugated and Flat Sheets, for which the demand is exceptionally large in connection with national defense construction work.

**The above comments are made by executives closely in touch with the respective markets. Comments, ideas and opinions from anyone in position to know, are welcome.**

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# ASBESTOS CEMENT SIDING "ES

Home Fi f

Near Brentwood, L. I., on Monday· April 21st, a 1500 acre brush fire destroyed five bungalows, twelve private garages, several chicken houses, and a garage in which the owner had stored 20,000 feet of lumber which he had planned to use in building a home.

But Mr. and Mrs. Duval, owners of the house pictured below were lucky enough, or perhaps foresighted

*The Asbestos Cement Sided House in the Path of the Fire*

enough, to have asbestos-cement siding on their home which was, as the picture shows, directly in the path of the fire.

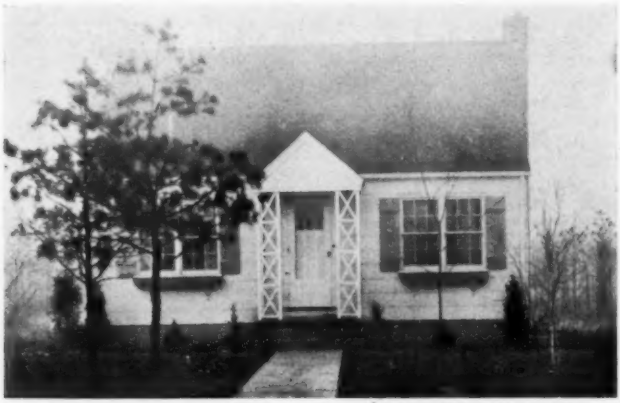
G. T. Tooker, news photographer, took this picture while the fire was raging; half an hour later he came back to photograph the *ruins.* He was astounded upon his return to find not ruins, but the house still standing, with contents intact, altho houses in the vicinity were destroyed.

## NG "ES IT"

### Home H from Forest Fire Makes Wide Publicity for Asbestos

*Asbestos-Cement Siding saved this home from total destruction.*

This remarkable proof of the fire resistance of asbestos-cement products is most gratifying to the Asbestos-Cement Industry. And the Industry is rejoicing in the wide publicity which asbestos-cement siding received as a result of it.



*The Same House After the Fire Passed By*

Photographs of the house which withstood a forest fire were published by the New York Herald Tribune with a line in the description reading: "Mr. and Mrs. Duval found that the asbestos shingles on the sides and the fireproof roof had saved the house from damage."

The photographs and story were also sold by the photographer to the New York Times and we understand the Times planned to syndicate it thruout the country.

Asbestos Siding—protection for the home—proven by this forest fire story.

# CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

## Safety Problems of The Insulation Contractor

*By John Roche*[1]

What are the special hazards involved in the application of asbestos insulation on pipes and boilers?

When insulation contractors are asked this question their answers generally indicate that this is the safest occupation in the world, but a little further analysis shows that there are some hazards and that the men who apply pipe covering, unless consistently and constantly warned, are apt to become careless.

Knowing these hazards and guarding against them, teaching the workers to take care, helps not only the men but the employer as well, by cutting down lost time. Therefore let us list them and comment.

Probably the most important in this particular trade is the danger of burns from hot pipes or other surfaces. Obviously it is impossible to ask that a plant be blanked off and all the pipes cooled for several hours while insulation is being applied. Sometimes the men applying the pipe covering suffer fatigue, heat exhaustion and other results from exposure to high temperatures, causing dizziness and discomfort, and those are the times when men may unwittingly contact hot surfaces with burns as a result.

Supervisors on insulation jobs, or the men themselves should be schooled in the use of salt tablets to prevent heat exhaustion; it even may be safer and more economical in the long run to "spell" the men now and then to give them relief from the intense heat in which they so often work.

While pipes are sometimes high, 90% of the work is on pipes and boilers which can be reached from the floor or from a soap box or plank laid across a couple of boxes. Once in a while, however a high pressure boiler may mean working as much as 100 feet off the floor, but in these cases the construction crew generally builds the scaffolding and the insulation mechanics use that, which sometimes has toe-boards and guard rails, and some times not.

Another hazard is caused by metal bands used with the pipe covering cutting the hands. The wearing of gloves or steel mesh

[1] Safety Engineer, National Safety Council.

# Rhodesian
SHABANI MINE — SHABANIE
GATH'S MINE — MASHABA

# African
HAVELOCK MINE — SWAZILAND

# Canadian
BELL MINE — THETFORD MINES, P. Q.

ASBESTOS

**Raw Asbestos Distributors Limited**

Spotland

ROCHDALE, Lancs., England.

mittens would obviate these. Or knife cuts cost the contractor lost time now and then, but not often. Knife guards or sheaths to carry the knives in when not in use might eliminate some of these cuts at least.

Another occasional hazard is getting bits of insulation or asbestos-boiler cement in the eyes, and this should always have immediate attention, so as not to cause serious inflammation. Flushing out the eye immediately with large quantities of water is a first aid remedy until regular medical treatment can be gotten.

Of course in construction work of any kind there are hazards peculiar to the places in which the insulation work is being done, such as moving machinery, electric shock when working near electrical power transmission equipment, overhead cranes and moving power trucks, all engaged in normal plant operations.

In a comparison of accident frequency and severity rates among thirty general types of industrial work, the National Safety Council found last year that Construction Work ranks 28th, on the basis of frequency and 27th on the basis of severity. Of course the application of insulation to pipes and boilers is only a small part of all construction work and less hazardous than many other types of such work, but this is no excuse for complacency about accidents which do occur. An arm seared by a hot pipe is serious business; a knife cut causes disability and may result in infection. Ankles, arms and other parts can be broken as easily in a fall from a soap box as from a house top. Foreign particles in eyes, even tho the substance of the particles themselves is not harmful, cause no end of trouble as an industrial accident problem.

All these things and other conditions to which asbestos workers are exposed, cause varying degrees of disability, lost-time, upset production schedules, as well as the injuries to the men and the occasional deaths which result from them. The extent of this problem is greater than we may have admitted to ourselves.

## Building

March construction contracts, with a dollar volume of $479,903,000 in 37 Eastern States, increased 76 per cent over March 1940, and was the culmination of the largest first quarter since 1929, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. In the first three months of 1941, building and engineering contracts awarded amounted to a total of $1,055,481,000 compared with $668,943,000 in the first quarter of 1940 and $1,252,330,000 in the first quarter of 1929.

Non-residential building showed an increase of 110 per cent over the first quarter of 1940, reaching a valuation total of $410,273,000 this year. Residential building, valued at

$375,624,000 showed an increase of 37 per cent. Public works and utilities construction, amounting to $269,584,000, showed an increase of 36 per cent.

Public ownership construction continues to consist predominantly of defense projects for army, navy, and air force. Deficiences in housing facilities for enlisted personnel and industrial workers are being met simultaneously by governmental agencies and by private builders, assisted or unassisted by government aid. In the first quarter of 1941, the fact that eighty-four per cent of residential building and fifty-nine per cent of the dollar valuation of all building and engineering contracts awarded were for private ownership indicates that private capital is flowing into construction in increased volume.

## New Edition "Home Idea Book"

The 1941 edition of Johns-Manville's "Home Idea Book" was recently released to dealers and the general public. A liberal use of full color illustrations and the interesting presentation of new ideas and suggestions for the home, make this year's "Home Idea Book" particularly attractive from the standpoint of reader interest.

Basically the 1941 "Home Idea Book" clearly shows the homeowner and prospective home builder the progress which has been made in home building and home remodeling in recent years. Nearly every phase of home building and remodeling information is covered in its 56 pages, including a portfolio of small home designs, suggestions for interior decoration, ideas for landscaping and color use on the exterior of the home, information on J-M materials, explanation of the Housing Guild's "One-stop" service, and construction and financing information.

## Automobile Production

Total production of motor vehicles in March 1941 was 533,912 (507,868 in the United States and 26,044 in Canada). This compares with 440,232 in March 1940 (423,620 in the United States and 16,612 in Canada).

In February 1941 the total was 509,233.

In the first three months of 1941 1,567,271 motor vehicles were produced (1,494,322 in the United States and 72,949 in Canada); the total production in the same period last year being 1,311,949.

# NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

## BIRTHDAYS

Sumner Simpson, President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., May 17.

Thomas J. S. Nicely, President, Nicely Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., May 25.

Geo. V. Hamilton, Geo. V. Hamilton Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., May 26.

Giles Newton, Managing Director, Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, England, May 27.

F. E. Schluter, President, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J., May 31.

F. H. Shipe, President, Asbestos Covg. & Rfg. Co., May 31.

Phil Ziegenfuss, Vice Pres. & Treas., Insulating Materials Co., St. Louis, Mo., June 2.

Walker Jamar, President, Walker-Jamar Co., Duluth, Minn., June 11.

Howard Snow, President, Southern Friction Materials Co., Charlotte, N. C., June 11.

George I. Hesslein, Treas., Insulations, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., June 14.

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## HARVEY J. LIDKEA ADDRESSES AUTOMOTIVE SOCIETY

"Brake Lining at Work" was the subject of an address given by Harvey J. Lidkea, Assistant Chief Engineer, American Brakeblok Division of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, before the Pittsburgh Section of the Society of Automotive Engineers at the Mellon Auditorium in Pittsburgh, on April 22.

Approximately 200 automotive engineers heard Mr. Lidkea's paper, which was based on current laboratory and road testing work being done by American Brakeblok at its Detroit plants. Mr. Lidkea also gave an extensive blackboard diagrammatic talk on the highlights of his paper and on some of the details of automotive brake engineering which are subjects for continuous study by the American Brakeblok Division.

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**ASBESTOS MFG. CO.**, Huntington, Ind., report a profit for the quarter ending March 25, 1941, of $42,286 after depreciation and other charges but before federal income taxes. This compared with a profit of $20.688 in like period of 1940. This is the best showing the company has had in the last five years.

## • BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

**MILLBOARD** **YARNS**
**ROVINGS** **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
**PROCESSED FIBRES**
**Unexcelled for use in**
**ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES**

## • AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

***Asbestos mattress filler***
***85% Magnesia insulation***

## *The* CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

**Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.**
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

***United States Sales Agent:***
**ARNOLD W. KOEHLER**
**415 LEXINGTON AVE.** **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

## DONALD H. SPICER--Joins World Bestos Corporation

*Donald H. Spicer*

Donald H. Spicer has been appointed General Manager of the World Bestos Corporation of Paterson, N. J.

Mr. Spicer has had long and favorable experience in the Brake Lining Industry, having been actively engaged in research, production, sales and management in previous connections. This intimate knowledge should prove of great value to the makers of Grafild Brake Lining.

"I am very enthusiastic about the new World Bestos program" said Mr. Spicer. "Our production facilities are being markedly increased to provide the greater capacity which is already required. We at World Bestos are determined to take every step which will provide our wholesalers and dealers with a simplified and even more profitable line."

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## J-M NOVEL SALES PROP.

In 1910 Johns-Manville's Hexagonal Asbestos-Cement Shingles were applied on the roof of the Greenport Ship Yard, Inc., Greenport, L. I.

After 31 years of hot summer weather, winter snow and ice, salt from ocean storms, they are just as strong, fireproof and waterproof as the day they were applied, and building experts say that they could easily have remained on the roof for at least another 31 years giving the same excellent service.

But a few weeks ago, with the permission of the owners of the yard, J-M removed the shingles and cut them up into small sections, which were enclosed in folders for the use of J-M dealers and representatives, in demonstrating to prospective customers the enduring qualities of Asbestos-Cement Shingles.

## R. W. STEELE COMMENTS ON RAW ASBESTOS SITUATION

At the annual meeting of Asbestos Corporation, Limited, held in Montreal on April 15th, R. W. Steele, President and Managing Director, stated that sales of the Corporation so far this year have been lower than in the corresponding period of 1940, tho comparable with the like periods of 1937 and 1938. He added, however, that this does not matter a great deal as the first three months are not normally good operating months.

The outlook for the balance of 1941 Mr. Steele characterized as "doubtful." He explained that the company had lost the entire European market. In addition it was not getting any tonnage shipped to England because shipping space was not available. Asbestos is on the priority list but it has many other articles ahead of it. The results in this respect later in the year will thus depend on the Battle of the Atlantic.

A bright spot in the situation was the U. S. market, which continues quite satisfactory. However, Mr. Steele pointed out that plants in the U. S., especially shingle plants, have been operating at virtual capacity for the past three years and therefore an increase in demand from that source would only come if plant capacity is increased there. This would take time, meaning that there may be a time-lag before there is an increase in U. S. demand.

Mr. Steele explained at some length an item of $281,187 shown as a deduction from the profits of the past year, to provide for losses on shipments to territory now occupied by the enemy. He indicated that some of this may be recovered in due course, but it will likely remain doubtful until after the war. Report for 1940 was approved and retiring directors were re-elected.

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**AMERICAN BRAKEBLOK DIVISION** of The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., Detroit, Mich., shows first quarter dollar volume sales for 1941 eighty-one per cent above first quarter 1940 sales, according to announcement of Paul B. Hoffman, General Sales Manager. The largest part of this increase is due to growing volume in American Brakeblok brake materials in both the replacement markets and in original equipment sales to automotive manufacturers for trucks and passenger cars. Clutch facings and other items also show satisfactory advances.

**EUREKA PACKING CO.,** Braiding & Packing Works of America, Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has within the past month issued for their jobbing trade a "Eureka" Booklet which is an abridged copy of their catalog No. 22. The booklet contains 20 pages, is attractively printed and illustrated, and of most convenient pocket size. The jobbers name is prominently displayed on the front cover.

## J-M STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS-Enthusiastically Received

At the beginning of the year, Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville, decided to experiment with the idea of holding regional, informal stockholders meetings in various cities in the United States.

Twelve meetings were held during the last two months in as many cities, the points selected being Hartford, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Cleveland and Chicago, and more than 1200 J-M Stockholders attended these gatherings.

The meetings were opened with a brief discussion of the Company's history, its management, personnel, balance sheet and physical assets. This was followed by a talking motion picture about J-M products, then a brief discussion of earnings and dividends illustrated by charts and photographs on slides. Last the meeting was thrown open for questions, which were answered by Mr. Brown, he having conducted the meeting thruout. The entire program was informal and Mr. Brown tried to meet personally every stockholder present.

Each of the meetings seem to be received enthusiastically by those present, but the Company is now sending out a questionnaire to stockholders generally, asking whether they think a similar series of meetings should be held next year.

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**JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION,** has issued its report for the First Quarter of 1941, and finds that its net sales for that period were $16,713,047, which represented a 45% increase over those for the corresponding period in 1940. Earnings for the quarter amount to $1,561,588. The report follows:

| | Three Months Ended 3/31/41 | Three Months Ended 3/31/40 |
|---|---|---|
| Sales | $16,713,046.64 | $11,539,612.70 |
| Income from Royalties, Commissions, etc. | 24,620.80 | 42,353.17 |
| | $16,737,667.44 | $11,581,965.87 |
| Deduct Expenses as follows: | | |
| Mfg. costs, materials, fuel, supplies, etc | 6,943,614.08 | 5,069,594.09 |
| Wages and salaries | 5,687,800.20 | 4,730,649.90 |
| Depreciation and depletion | 540,318.49 | 544,247.15 |
| Taxes | 2,004,346.63 | 459,781.53 |
| Leaving net earnings of | $ 1,561,588.04 | $ 777,694.10 |
| Equivalent after required preferred dividends to a profit per common share of | 1.73 | .76 |

**"DEVELOPMENT OF THE CROCIDOLITE INDUSTRY"** is the title of an article by W. E. Sinclair, Manager, Cape Asbestos Company, which article was published in the March 29th issue of the South African Mining and Engineering Journal. The article was abstracted from a paper presented by Mr. Sinclair before The Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. The paragraph headings will give an idea of the contents of the article: History of the Industry; Some Geological Features; Persistence at

Depth; The Westerberg Mine; Mining Operations; Methods of Stoping; Overhand Shrinkage; Underhand Open-breast Method; Classification of Fibre; Effective Milling System; Valuation and Economics.

**HOLDERBANK FINANCIERE GLORUS** of Switzerland (parent company of National Portland Cement Co., Pty., Ltd., of Cape Town) has delegated its managing director, E. Schmidheiny, and H. R. Beneke to investigate, in cooperation with Turner & Newall, Ltd., the possibilities of erecting an asbestos-cement factory in South Africa, for the production of all kinds of asbestos-cement products including pressure pipes, corrugated sheets, flat sheets, and molded goods.—From the South African Mining & Engineering Journal.

**"ASBESTOS INDUSTRY IN 1940"** preliminary annual figures covering sales of domestic asbestos in the United States during 1940, with tables of apparent consumption, and of imports for the last ten years, and World Production for the past five years, has been prepared by Dr. Oliver Bowles and K. G. Warner of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and issued by the Bureau as Mineral Market Report No. 900. The report is mimeographed but will be followed by a printed report later. Copies are obtainable by writing the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. (Figures of sales and consumption taken from this report were given on page 38 of April 1941 "ASBESTOS.")

**IRVING AND AL KEVELSON,** members of the firm of Ace Asbestos Manufacturing Company were recently inducted as members of the exclusive "Stratosphere Club" as a result of their flight to the West Coast aboard the Stratoliner.

**THE RUBEROID CO.** for quarter ended March 31, shows net profit of $193,097, after depreciation, federal income taxes, etc., equal to 49c a share on 397,806 no-par shares of capital stock. This compares with net loss of $60,723 in the first quarter of 1940. Net sales for the quarter totaled $4,258,412, compared with $3,070,138 last year.

## PATENTS

**This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.**

**Tubular Insulation.** No. 2,235,630. Granted on March 18, 1941 to Wilbur F. Fischer, Somerville, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Application July 23, 1936. Serial No. 92,099.

A method of making pipe covering comprising coating a web of composited plies of plane and corrugated sheets of flexible thermal-insulating material with an adhesive, tightly wrap-

ping said coated material spirally upon itself while continuously applying sufficient pressure against the face of said material, near the point of initial wrapping to slightly compress the corrugations of the corrugated sheets and thereby creating stress within the material, acting to force convolutions tightly together and into a compact, regularly formed body and hardening the adhesive while the body is in its stressed condition.

**Fabric.** No. 2,235,842. Granted on March 25, 1941, to Clifford G. Moon, Hopedale, Mass., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Application November 13, 1937. Serial No. 174,405.

An insulating fabric comprising a plurality of large, soft slivers of asbestos fibres said slivers extending warpwise in close contact throughout substantially their entire length; at least one warp thread of relatively small sectional area disposed between each two adjacent slivers and other warp threads at the outer edge portions of the fabric and filler thread means extending transversely of said slivers and arranged alternately upon opposite faces of said fabric, the transverse portions of said filler thread means on at least one face of said fabric comprising a plurality of consecutive picks overlying said slivers and retained in place by said warp threads.

**Decorative Slab.** No. 2,236,582. Granted on April 1, 1941, to Clyde C. Schuetz, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Keaskey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa. Application June 19, 1937. Serial No. 149,048.

The method of forming a decorative slab or sheet of asbestos-cement material, comprising providing said sheet as a wet plastic slab of pre-determined color thruout, providing a die having an ornamental ridged surface, applying powdered coloring matter to said ornamental ridged surface of said die, transferring said coloring matter to selected areas of the surface of said plastic sheet in conformations with the ornamentation of said die and with the bare surfaces of said sheet intervening between said areas of color, pressing the entire surface of said plastic sheet with a second die, having a flat surface so as to force the deposited coloring matter into the plastic slab and bringing the coloring and slab to the same surface level, and then permitting the slab to harden with the ornamental coloring inlaid in its surface.

**Shingle** (Article of manufacture and method of making). No. 2,237,258. Granted on April 1, 1941 to Ralph Jacobs, Plainfield, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville Corp., New York City. Application May 11, 1937. Serial No. 142,073.

The method of making a shingle which comprises forming an intimate mixture including asbestos fibres. Portland cement, admixed finely divided silicate and water, shaping and strongly

compressing the mixture into a sheet, steam curing the compressed mixture and treating a face portion of the hardened sheet with an aqueous solution of an alkali metal soap.

**Insulating Yarns or Rovings** (Method of Making). No. 2,237,267. Granted on April 1, 1941 to William F. Astley, Cicero, Ill., assignor to Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill. Application February 14, 1940. Serial No. 318,795.

The method of making an insulating yarn which comprises continually opening and carding insulating fibres and discharging said fibres in a wide stream upon a moving support in a continuous stream, moving said fibres by said support laterally with respect to the direction of said stream forming a relatively narrow stream of opened and carded fibres, feeding a core member comprising a cord, into the small stream of carded and opened fibres as it moves laterally, continuing the latter stream of opened fibres into a loose assembly of opened and carded fibres of pre-determined size, making a plurality of spiral roving, of cords about said assmbly for the purpose of confining the opened and carded fibres between said spiral rovings and said core to form a chenille roving and subjecting the roving to the action of a pair of rollers for the purpose of pressing the fibres into close contact with the core.

**Pipe Connection.** No. 2,238,169. Granted on April 15, 1941, to Herman B. Heyn and Frank G. Boschke, Pasadena, Calif., assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation. Application October 1, 1938. Serial No. 232,722. Description upon request.

## TRADE MARKS

We have arranged with the National Trade-Mark Company, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., to conduct this department for our readers. The trade-marks have recently been passed for publication by the U. S. Patent Office and are in line for early registration unless opposition is filed.

An advance search without charge on any trade-mark our readers may contemplate adopting or registering has been arranged for. Write us, or send inquiry direct to the National Trade-Mark Company, mentioning our name.

**"Century."** Serial No. 424,963. Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa. Filed Oct. 27, 1939. For Asbestos-Cement Pipes, Bends, Elbows, and Couplings and Fittings used in connection with Pipes. Published December 24, 1940.

**Unarco. Serial** No. 428,267. Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed Feb. 5, 1940. For Asbestos Packing, with oil, rubber or combination impregnation; Asbestos Sheet Gasket Material; Asbestos Gasket Tape for locomotive front end plates and Brake Lining, Woven or Molded Type. Published Apr. 1, 1941.

**New Era.** Serial No. 439,956. Asbestos Limited, Incorporated, New York, N. Y. Filed January 25, 1941. For flat, segmental, sectional, cylindrical and other forms of Asbestos Heat Insulation Units. Published April 22, 1941.

# THEY SAY!

Investigation of asbestos deposits in Inner Mongolia has convinced Japanese mining promoters that Mongolian asbestos compares with the best products of Rhodesia and Canada. A promising deposit has been located at Paotang. Asbestos mining, by primitive methods at present yields 30 tons a month; this will be increased to 100 tons.—*Quoted from the News Edition of the American Chemical Society News Service.*

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A small asbestos swab on a wire kept in a bottle of denatured alcohol comes in handy when singeing chickens. When it's lighted the flame does not smoke and blacken the bird like a paper fire.

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To plug holes around stove-pipes, flues, etc., asbestos paper cut into strips about an inch and a half wide, wet and packed tight into the hole serves excellently. The "plug" will be hard and fire resistant when it dries.

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Employees of the Canadian Johns-Manville Company at Asbestos, Quebec, have launched a fund to buy a supply of asbestos gloves for the heroic firemen of bomb-blasted London, the company furnishing them at cost. Ten thousand pairs are being made.

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Latest count of J-M. employees total 12,200;—of these 7,300 work in the factories or mines, 2,700 in the offices, 1,000 as salesmen, 1,000 as contractors and 200 are research workers.

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The Indiantown Gap, Pa., army camp which covers 3,500 acres uses a three mile long 12 inch water supply line of asbestos cement pipe, besides other cast iron lines.

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Asbestos powder, sand and talc are given as extinguishing mediums for magnesium fibres produced by incendiary bombs, in the Handbook of Fire Protection recently published by the National Fire Protection Association.

# "STRATEGY IN SELLING"

That is the name of a set of seven pocketsize manuals for salesmen, published by The Dartnell Corporation. The author is J. C. Aspley, founder of "Sales Management" magazine.

The titles of the seven books are: Planning the Sale; Getting Better Interviews; Making the Presentation; Disposing of Objections; Closing the Sale; Managing your Time; The Way to Leadership. They are packed full of real helps to salesmen, not impractical desk theories, and are written in a very readable style.

Excellent as a sales training course for new salesmen or as the basis for a series of sales meetings or mailings designed to step up production from salesmen. Would make an attractive gift.

Price is $6.00 for the set. "ASBESTOS" will be glad to handle your orders.

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One of the best attention-getting ads we have seen for a long time is that featuring Ferodo Friction Linings in the South African Mining & Engineering Journal of March 29th issue. The advertisement shows a picture of the Globe about which is wrapped three pieces of Ferodo Woven Brake Lining, the caption being "All the World over."

—:—

Repeat orders for the Twelve Tables for Estimating show that these tables are really helpful in figuring areas of Pipe Covering, Fittings, Flanges, in figuring Hair Felt, etc. Your estimators should have a set. $1.00 for the set of twelve tables (six 8" x 11" pages). Send your orders to "ASBESTOS", 16th Floor, Inquirer Building, Phila., Pa.

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Does anyone in the Asbestos Industry make an asbestos bottle stopper for use in connection with chemicals? Such an article is desired instead of cork or rubber stoppers. The inquirer's name will be given to any firm who does or can make such a specialty.

**Imports into U. S. A.**

**(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)**

| *Unmanufactured Asbestos:* | Feb. 1940 Tons (2240 lbs.) | Feb. 1941 Tons (2240 lbs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Africa (Br. S.) | 1,993 | 581 |
| Australia | 7 | ..... |
| Brazil | ..... | 3 |
| Canada | 13,859 | 23,034 |
| Italy | 152 | ..... |
| | 16,011 | 23,618 |
| *Value* | *$589,406* | *$918,006* |

| *Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:* | | |
|---|---|---|
| Crude—Chrysotile (Br. S. Africa) | 977 | 211 |
| Crude—Blue and Amosite (Br. S. Africa) | 1,016 | 370 |
| Crude (Australia) | 7 | ..... |
| Crude (Canada) | 118 | 101 |
| Milled Fibre (Canada) | 5,589 | 9,790 |
| Lower Grades (Brazil) | ..... | 3 |
| Lower Grades (Canada) | 8,152 | 13,143 |
| Lower Grades (Italy) | 152 | ..... |
| | 16,011 | 23,618 |

| *Manufactured Asbestos Goods:* | Feb. 1940 Pounds | Feb. 1941 Pounds |
|---|---|---|
| Canada (Woven Fabrics) | ..... | 20 |
| United Kingdom (Yarn) | 3,247 | 7,583 |
| United Kingdom (Packing) | 2,952 | 1,005 |
| | 6,199 | 8,608 |
| *Value* | *$3,128* | *$4,783* |

**Exports from U. S. A.**

**(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)**

*Exports of unmanufactured asbestos* during January 1941 amounted to 1,211 tons, valued at $77,393, compared with 390 tons valued at $32,296 in January 1940.

*Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:*

| | | January 1940 | | January 1941 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Paper, Mlbd. & Ribd. | lbs. | 115,136 | $11,866 | 153,464 | $13,052 |
| Pipe Covg. & Cement | lbs. | 303,340 | 19,334 | 109,394 | 6,456 |
| Textiles & Yarn | lbs. | 40,650 | 12,917 | 7,665 | 3,971 |
| Packing | lbs. | 167,023 | 92,133 | 197,854 | 87,768 |
| Brake Lining— | | | | | |
| Molded & S-Molded | | | 48,149 | | 55,598 |
| Not Molded | lin ft. | 73,059 | 15,403 | 37,767 | 9,540 |
| Clutch Facings— | | | | | |
| Molded & S-Molded | units | 10,860 | 5,820 | 12,185 | 4,561 |
| Woven | units | 7,703 | 3,203 | 23,964 | 6,491 |
| Magnesia & Mfrs. of | lbs. | 248,649 | 26,175 | 206,004 | 19,199 |
| Asbestos Roofing | sqs. | 3,949 | 35,681 | 6,938 | 22,867 |
| Other Manufactures | lbs. | 841,110 | 45,010 | 444,990 | 40,868 |

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*Exports of unmanufactured asbestos* during February 1941 amounted to 699 tons, valued at $28,982; compared with 422 tons, valued at $51,250 in February 1940.

*Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:*

| | | February 1940 | | February 1941 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Paper, Mlbd. & Ribd. | lbs. | 315,437 | $17,991 | 53,603 | $ 4,255 |
| Pipe Covg. & Cement | lbs. | 215,036 | 8,455 | 103,193 | 7,476 |
| Textiles & Yarn | lbs. | 21,899 | 7,053 | 71,128 | 24,250 |
| Packing | lbs. | 85,520 | 50,844 | 217,645 | 113,352 |
| Brake Lining— | | | | | |
| Molded & S-Molded | | | 42,170 | | 54,919 |
| Not Molded | lin. ft. | 47,582 | 11,131 | 33,962 | 8,280 |
| Clutch Facings— | | | | | |
| Molded & S-Molded | units | 13,929 | 4,991 | 25,949 | 8,515 |
| Woven | units | 7,996 | 3,025 | 33,625 | 9,500 |
| Magnesia & Mfrs. of | lbs. | 299,596 | 18,126 | 330,059 | 28,066 |
| Asbestos Roofing | sqs. | 8,503 | 45,965 | 8,420 | 62,350 |
| Other Manufactures | lbs. | 222,100 | 33,240 | 222,191 | 31,077 |


**RAW ASBESTOS**

**N. V. NEDERLANDSCHE ASBEST MY**

**P. O. BOX 803**

**ROTTERDAM (Holland)**

*Stock at Rotterdam*

**Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa**

| | Sept. 1939 | | Sept. 1940 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons (2000 lbs.) | Value | Tons (2000 lbs.) | Value |
| Australia | 86 | £ 1,486 | 89 | £ 1,718 |
| Belgium | 5 | 147 | ..... | ..... |
| Canada | 20 | 394 | ..... | ..... |
| France | 160 | 4,440 | ..... | ..... |
| Germany | ..... | 124 | ..... | ..... |
| Japan | 54 | 1,452 | 63 | 1,229 |
| Netherlands | 125 | 1,955 | ..... | ..... |
| Netherlands Indies | 1 | 15 | 1 | 20 |
| Sweden | 17 | 355 | ..... | ..... |
| United Kingdom | 751 | 16,617 | 800 | 13,380 |
| United States | 1,259 | 27,502 | 1,262 | 29,238 |
| Other Countries | 7 | 305 | ..... | ..... |
| | 2,485 | £54,792 | 2,215 | £45,585 |

# CENSUS FIGURES ASBESTOS PAPER

Asbestos Paper was not included by the U. S. Bureau of Census in its report for 1939 on Asbestos Products (see page 21 of February 1941 "ASBESTOS"), this commodity being grouped with other papers.—Paper and Paperboard Mills, Industry No. 720.

The figures given for "Asbestos-filled and asbestos paper" which appear in the report specifically under the heading "Building paper" are 29,895 short tons (72,340,000 pounds) valued at $3,359,913.

In 1937, according to U. S. Census of Manufactures for that year (see page 14 of January 1939 "ASBESTOS") 75,424,545 pounds of Asbestos Paper were produced, valued at $3,395,200.

## ASBESTOS FROM PERU

Recently we have had the privilege of examining a small sample of crude asbestos from Peru. It was of the chrysotile type and fair quality, having good tensile strength. While the specimen was so small we could not even beg a piece for our collection, effort is being made to obtain larger samples. As yet no information is available as to the location of the deposit or the name of the owners.

# CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

| Canadian | Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b Mine (In U.S. Funds) As of May 15, 1941 |
|---|---|
| Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1) | $700.00 to $750.00 |
| Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry) | 150.00 to 350.00 |
| Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre) | 110.00 to 200.00 |
| Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre) | 57.00 to 85.50 |
| Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre) | 40.00 to 49.50 |
| Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster) | 30.00 to 32.00 |
| Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts) | 13.00 to 28.00 |

| Vermont— | Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b Hyde Park, Vt. |
|---|---|
| "Shingle" Fibre | $57.00 to $60.00 |
| Paper Stock Fibres | 40.00 to 48.00 |
| Waste | 30.00 |
| Shorts | 13.00 to 26.00 |
| Floats | 18.00 |

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

# ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

| | | April 1941 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Par | Low | High | Last |
| Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.) | np | 25¾ | 28¾ | 26¼ |
| Asbestos Corp. (Com.) | np | 17¼ | 18½ | 18 |
| Celotex (Com.) | np | 8⅝ | 9½ | 9⅛ |
| Celotex (Pfd.) | 100 | 65 | 74 | 68 |
| Certainteed (Com.) | 1 | 3 | 4⅛ | 3 |
| Certainteed (Pfd.) | 100 | 22⅜ | 30 | 25 |
| Flintkote (Com.) | np | 12⅛ | 13½ | 12½ |
| Johns-Manville (Com.) | np | 54½ | 60 | 58 |
| Johns-Manville (Pfd.) | 100 | 124 | 127 | 127 |
| Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.) | np | 17⅞ | 20½ | 18 |
| Ruberoid (Com.) | np | 15½ | 17½ | 15½ |
| Thermoid (Com.) | 1 | 4 | 4⅞ | 4⅛ |
| Thermoid (Pfd.) | 10 | 34¼ | 36¼ | 35½ |
| U. S. Gypsum (Com.) | 20 | 56 | 63½ | 57½ |
| U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.) | 100 | 167 | 177 | 177 |

# THIS and THAT

Apropos of the article in our April issue "Sewage Treatment", the author, Dr. E. Bindschedler asks us to note that tests comparing the Z-process with the ordinary activated sludge process were made by the Swiss Federal Polytechnical Institute of Zurich, and the conclusions reached by Prof. Dr. E. Meyer of that Institute indicate that a considerable saving in initial cost of outlay and in operating cost, is effected by the use of the Z-process.

Readers may also be interested to know that a medium or low grade of asbestos, rather than a long fibre, may be used. Anyone interested in this subject may contact Dr. Bindschedler thru "ASBESTOS".

—:—

The American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers will hold its Semi-Annual Meeting for 1941 on June 16, at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., the first time since its organization that a meeting has been held on the Pacific Coast.

The Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association will hold during the same week, June 16, at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, its 52nd Annual Convention.

—:—

Several reprints of the lecture at the University of Maryland by Dr. Oliver Bowles—"Asbestos—Silk of the Mineral Kingdom"—recently published in the United Roofer, are in our hands and will be distributed to readers upon request, as long as our supply lasts. Or possibly a copy may be obtained by request from the United Roofer, 53 W. 46th St., New York City.

—:—

General Electric stockholders on March 14 totalled 215,556, an increase of 4637 over a year ago.

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